(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2091.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1787.

[*Concluded from* No. 2088.]

To DANIEL of St. Tho. JENIFER, Eſquire.

SIR,

AMONG the many important *diſcoveries* which you have made in your *examination* of the tranſactions of the commiſſioners, is one, which, no doubt, in your own opinion, does great credit to your ingenuity;—"That the houſehold and kitchen furniture at the Nottingham iron-works, which was conſiderable, and probably worth two hundred pounds, has not been ſold, or in any manner brought into the *public funds*." With your *uſual pretended* ignorance, you have aſked, "What has become of it?"--It is aſtoniſhing that you ſhould ſo often compel me to expoſe your character and principles to deteſtation. *You very well know* the reaſon why this property has not been ſold. In the year 1782, application was made to the legiſlature for this furniture, on behalf of Mrs. Skinner, wife of John Skinner, who had the poſſeſſion, care, and management, of all the property which belonged to the Nottingham company. As the legiſlature gave no particular directions concerning it, it has remained unſold, and is ſtill in poſſeſſion of Mrs. Skinner. Theſe facts were not unknown to you; and if you were of opinion that it ought to have been ſold and brought into the public funds, how has it happened that you have ſuffered it to remain with Mrs. Skinner ever ſince November ſeſſion 1784, when *you* were directed to diſpoſe of all the property which *then* remained unſold. You ſeem to hope, from the multiplicity of your charges againſt the commiſſioners, that you may hit upon *ſome* which may gain credit with the public; and you may be weak enough to expect, that even this illiberal inſinuation may operate to their prejudice. I ſhall reſt aſſured that it cannot have any other effect with the diſcerning part of mankind, who muſt *now* be ſenſible of your motives, than to fix an indelible ſtain upon your character.

You have given an elaborate diſcuſſion of the act under which captain Johns made a purchaſe for col. Ramſey, to ſhew that *my conſtruction* of that act was wrong. I gave no conſtruction or opinion on the ſubject; nor was it neceſſary that any ſhould be given. In the abſence of col. Ramſey, I merely ſtated the circumſtances of the tranſaction to expoſe your malignant miſrepreſentation of it. At firſt it was repreſented as a concealed piece of buſineſs; but when the falſity of that allegation was detected, it was neceſſary to take a different ground. An opinion is then to be inculcated, that when the commiſſioner's intention to pay certificates was diſcovered, his example would be followed by all the other purchaſers. One charge is as well ſupported as the other; but neither has any foundation in truth. The fact was, that thoſe who intended to become purchaſers conſulted counſel, and *governed themſelves accordingly*. Your readineſs to attribute every act of either of the commiſſioners to unworthy motives, has induced you to repreſent col. Ramſey, on this occaſion, as unfeeling and indifferent to the wants and diſtreſſes of thoſe of our army who were priſoners with the enemy. If you could impoſe this malicious opinion on the credulity of the public; or if you could prevail on one *honeſt whig* to believe that you were as much a friend to the *American army* as col. Ramſey has ſhewn himſelf, you will do wonders indeed, and ſucceed beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations of your warmeſt friends. But you have been long ſince convinced, I preſume, that your vile ſlanders and calumnies cannot affect his reputation.

As I do not mean to encourage or countenance the inſolent illiberality of your ſpirit, I ſhall be ſhort in my reply to your remarks on what has been already obſerved on the ſubject of *delay*. In my former publication*, I referred to original papers and documents which contradicted your aſſertions; and from which it is apparent that your *conjectures* upon this ſubject have been ſuperſeded by evidence and certainty. I have too firm a reliance on the diſcernment of the reader, to ſuppoſe that he ſhould miſtake diſtinct and conſiſtent reaſons for *contradictory excuſes*, as you have done, or that he ſhould be weak and credulous enough to ſuffer himſelf to be impoſed on by the *literary dirt* of ſo vile a *ſmatterer*.—Purſuing *your practice* of deception, and to palliate the infringement of *your public duty* in arbitrarily aſſuming a power to diſpenſe with a moſt poſitive law, you would willingly impoſe on the public, by inducing a belief that ſuits could not be commenced againſt thoſe purchaſers of confiſcated property who did not give bond, under the act to eſtabliſh funds, &c. on or before the firſt day of April 1785, becauſe the commiſſioners did not deliver you a liſt of them until the 28th of April, when the weſtern ſhore general court was ſo near at hand, that iſſuing writs could not have forwarded a recovery by the ſtate. But this *fineſſe* ſhall not anſwer *your purpoſe*. This attempt to *bear down truth and juſtice* is too much, even for *your talents for diſguiſe*. *Your real character* ſhall be exhibited. *Your ſmooth external appearance* ſhall not ſave you.—The true reaſon why ſuits were not commenced agreeably to the directions of that act, immediately after the firſt day of April, is this:—*Before* the firſt of April, you had *determined*, in the plenitude of your power, to diſpenſe with the law, and offered terms to thoſe purchaſers, by which ſuits were to be avoided, if they would pay one ſixth part of the ſums due from them reſpectively in ſpecie, or the emiſſions of June 1780, on or before the 10th day of July following, and bond for the reſidue. You afterwards publiſhed your adverti ſement accordingly †. You had not aſcertained who would accept your terms until the month of September. On the tenth of this month you wrote a letter to the commiſſioners, directing ſuits generally, which they received ſhortly after its date. At this time the October court was ſo near at hand, that ſuits could not be commenced with effect, ſo as to take advantage of the term.—The liſt delive ed to you by the commiſſioners, as you ſay, on the 28th of April, was not for the purpoſe of commencing ſuits, which you had previouſly poſtponed, but by way of information, upon your requeſt, to enable you to effectuate your plan.

You have hazarded an opinion, that the lands ſold by the intendant averaged more for the ſtate, in proportion to their real value, than thoſe ſold by the commiſſioners; but this no man can believe, without *laying aſleep all the powers of reaſon*. I have before mentioned the average price of the lands ſold by the commiſſioners to be £. 3 8 4 per acre, which appears by their accounts of ſales. I alſo mentioned the average price of the lands ſold by the intendant to be leſs than 7/6 per acre, according to a report of a committee of the houſe of delegates. In the average price of the intendant's ſales, I find, upon examination, that I was miſtaken; but this miſtake was not intentional; it proceeded from a converſation of one of the gentlemen of that committee ‡, in which I underſtood the average of the intendant's ſales to be as related. The converſation, I preſume, was miſapprehended by me.—Yet, according to the moſt accurate calculation which can be made in the preſent unſettled ſtate of the intendant's ſales, the average per acre will be conſiderably *leſs than one third* of the average of the lands ſold by the commiſſioners. The committee in their report that large bodies of confiſcated lands ſold by the intendant did not net ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence per acre, did not allude, I believe, to *all the lands* ſold by him; but they certainly meant to comprehend not only *the reſerves in Baltimore and Harford counties, and Talbot's manor, in Cæcil county*, but alſo *all the manors and reſerves in the different counties of the ſtate which were ſold by him*. And a conſiderable part of thoſe lands were ſuperior in quality, of greater value, and not more incumbered, than many of the lands ſold by the commiſſioners, ſome of which ſold only for a ſhilling per acre. It ſeems you cannot exactly aſcertain what is the average per acre of the lands ſold by you while intendant. This, I conceive, you might do with as much accuracy and preciſion as you aſcertained the *amount of your ſales* upon which you paid yourſelf commiſſion.

It is ſaid that the members from the counties (meaning Baltimore, Harford and Cæcil,) where the low priced lands lay, declared that they ſold for their full value. Such, without doubt, was the opinion of thoſe gentlemen, ſpeaking generally without a knowledge of particular circumſtances. A ſimilar declaration has not been made by the members of St. Mary's, Charles, Kent and Frederick counties. The plain evidence of facts is ſuperior to all declarations; and it is a fact that you ſold ſome of *thoſe* lands as well as others which were clear of incumbrance for much leſs than their value. Proofs will appear in the ſequel.

You ſold the land which belonged to Mr. Everſfield, in Prince-George's county, at private ſale for five pounds per acre, when nearly double that ſum might have been procured.—Of the lands which belonged to Daniel Dulany, ſon of Walter, in Baltimore county, and which were very valuable, you ſold a lot for £ 475 at *private* ſale, which was nearly worth four times that ſum. This property was adverti ſed to be ſold at *public* ſale, and I am informed by a gentleman of reſpectable character who was preſent, and intended to bid, that if this lot had been ſold at vendue, it would have produced from fifteen to eighteen hundred pounds.—I have been alſo informed by the ſame gentleman, and by others, that at this ſale *a lot* and *part* of a lot were ſet up for ſale, without any deſcription of numbers or quality; that thoſe who attended the ſale with an intent and deſire to become purchaſers, not knowing what property was offered for ſale, were deprived of an opportunity of bidding; and *this lot* and *part* of a lot of valuable land were thus *jaggled off* at a ſingle bid for twenty ſhillings per acre.—Other parts of Mr. Dulany's lands were ſold at private ſale greatly to the loſs of the ſtate, and for much leſs than many who were preſent would willingly have given for them.—You ſold a lot of Connaught manor in Cæcil county, ſuppoſed to contain eighty acres for £. 35, and took bond from the purchaſer, whoſe name is Henry Lyon, payable in certificates at the period fixed by law. Mr. Lyon ſhortly afterwards ſold this lot for £ 650 ſpecie, and the purchaſer is alſo to diſcharge the bond given to the ſtate. Mr. Lyon acknowledges that he never had a leaſe for this lot from any former proprietor or claimant of the manor; ſo that he was not entitled to pre-emption at a valuation *without the improvements*, but ought to have paid the full value of it. In this caſe it is evident that Lyon ſold this lot for about *thirty eight* times as much as you ſold it to him for, calculating certificates at their actual value, which is about one half of the nominal ſum, and intereſt. I have only enumerated theſe few inſtances which have been frequently the ſubject of converſation. Many others, it is certain, might be pointed out if your accounts were *ſtated for inquiry*, and *expoſed to public view*. How far a truſtee of the public diſcharges his duty in thus ſelling the property of the ſtate for leſs than the value of it, is ſubmitted to thoſe who chooſe to exerciſe their reaſon, to determine.

You have boaſted that bonds in every inſtance, except one, for the property ſold by you were taken and lodged in the treaſury in leſs than ten months from the time you began the buſineſs. The leaſt attention to the circumſtances premiſed will readily account why you met with little difficulty in obtaining bonds for the property you ſold. When a man can purchaſe property for an half, a fourth, or a tenth of its real value, he will not heſitate to comply with the terms of ſale, but will eagerly embrace the opportunity of completing a contract ſo beneficial and advantageous to his intereſt.—The ſituation of the purchaſers at the ſales made by the commiſſioners was widely different. Their ſales were generally extravagantly high; and men being deſirous and anxious to purchaſe particular tracts of land, or other property, or having animoſities againſt their competitors, were often induced to give double the value of the property purchaſed, and greatly more than they would willingly give upon ſober reflection. Thus circumſtanced, when paſſion had ſubſided, and folly had ceaſed to uſurp the empire of reaſon, they were aſtoniſhed at their own infatuation, and ſometimes would endeavour to avoid a contract which they had thus haſtily and imprudently made.—Every man intereſted in the proſperity and welfare of this ſtate, and the ſituation of her finances muſt regret that the ſale of confiſcated property ſhould have

* 2d November laſt.

† *Intendant's office, April* 28, 1785.

As many purchaſers of confiſcated Britiſh property, for the emiſſions of June 1780, *and the emiſſion of May* 1781, *neglected to give bond before the* 1ſt *day of this month agreeably to the directions of the act to eſtabliſh funds, &c. ſuch debtors as are able to pay, are liable to immediate ſuit, and judgments can be obtained the firſt court, and executions thereon iſſue to compel the payment of the money due the ſtate in the money contracted for. The intendant of the revenue,* deſirous to avoid bringing ſuits, *if the intention of the act can be complied with, and ſubſtantial juſtice can be done without, gives notice to ſuch debtors who have not given bond, that if they will pay to the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore, on or before the tenth day of July next, in ſpecie, or in the emiſſions of June* 1780. *(commonly called ſtate, and ſtate continental) one ſixth of the ſums due from them reſpectively, that they ſhall, on giving bond before the ſaid tenth day of July next, with ſecurity for the reſidue, including intereſt to the firſt day of September laſt, have credit until the firſt day of January* 1790; *and they may diſcharge ſuch reſidue of their debt in any ſpecie certificates iſſued by this ſtate. All debtors who do not comply with this offer, will be ſued immediately after the ſaid tenth day of July, without any diſtinction*

DAN. *of St. Tho.* JENIFER, *intendant of the revenue.*

‡ *Mr. Goldſborough.*

been committed to you; when it is considered that by *your management* of those sales, they have netted, upon a moderate calculation, at least £.30,000 less to the state, than they might have produced under the direction and management of any man of understanding, who would have made the interest of the state the rule of his conduct.

You admit that the commissioners have in some instances sold property at a great price, but assert that some of the property, and that of considerable value too, was not sold by them at full price; and to prove this you have unluckily *stumbled* on the sale of the property of the Nottingham company. The property of this company, consisting of about 11,500 acres of land, some of it valuable, and some very indifferent; about 150 negroes, consisting of men, women and children; and other personal estate to the amount of about £.3500, was sold for upwards of £.92,000. This sale, you have often, but in vain, attempted to shew was improperly made. It was conducted with greater management, and was more advantageous and beneficial to the public than most of the sales which have been made. This is a fact both certainly true and generally known. In support of your opinion that this property was not sold at full price, your argument is this; that the company who first purchased, sold to a second company for twenty-five tons of bar iron, more than they gave; and then by some additions to the sum for which one of the company sold his eighth, and a dexterity of multiplication upon the whole, you endeavour to shew that the property was sold for many thousands less than its value. Few of our readers, it is presumed, are weak enough to be deceived by this declamation and nonsense. Admitting your facts, which I make no doubt are exaggerated, the small profit gained by the first company on a purchase of £.48,000 and upwards, is by no means a proof that the property was sold to them for less than its value. *You know* the fact to be otherwise. Several of the company offered, and some of them made propositions in writing to you, when intendant of the revenue, to relinquish the contract, and to lose and give up the payments which they had made to the state; and those payments amounted to several thousand pounds. The inevitable conclusion is, that the purchasers had imprudently given greatly more than the value of the property; and it is a fact too true, that some of them are nearly ruined by the purchase.—You have suggested that many of the high priced sales made by the commissioners were of no benefit to the state, and have referred to the first sales made to Mr. Long,—to the sale of James's Park to Ridgely and company,—and others which you had mentioned; but have left the reader to conjecture how it happened that those sales were not beneficial to the public. The reason has already been explained. It happened by your interference,—by your deep and masterly management,—and by your arbitrary assumption of power.

You have stated a *probable* loss of £.7500 which the state *may* sustain by the commissioners *exchanging state securities*. By *exchanging state securities*, I presume your meaning is, that bonds have been taken for property from persons who were not purchasers. This is not admitted to be a deviation from the laws under which this property was sold, upon a liberal construction, according to their true intent and meaning. If it be a deviation, the state was considerably benefited by it. The commissioner, to induce the company to give the price proposed, stipulated to take bonds from the purchasers or from others with good security. Without this stipulation the property would not have been sold for the high price given by the company. Every man of common sense knows that if the securities taken by the commissioner are good, it is a matter of indifference to the public, *by whom* the bonds are given. There is not at present the smallest probability that the state will sustain a loss by the securities taken. Their solvency is not doubted; and if by any unforeseen event, unexpected bankruptcies should take place, the property sold will still remain subject to the payment of the debt due the state, and considerable payments have already been made.

You have also stated a *probable* loss of £.8000 on the unbonded debt, which you say ought to be made good by the commissioners, if occasioned by their neglect. I do not believe that any loss will be sustained. The debtors who have not bonded are few in number, and so far as I have any knowledge of their circumstances, they are of ability to pay. No neglect can be imputed to the commissioners, they having complied with the law by commencing suits against those debtors, and judgments are obtained for nearly the whole of the debt, as has before been stated and proved. The loss on resales, I have before shewn, has been occasioned by your weak, injudicious and arbitrary conduct and management.

You have asserted that the report of the committee alluded to was rejected in the whole by the house of delegates, and a vote of approbation passed; and that two gentlemen of the committee voted for the approbation of his conduct.—I deny that the report of the committee was *rejected in the whole*. No question was put to concur with the report; nor was there a question put on any paragraph of it. Different questions were propounded, but were prevented from being put by the previous question. Neither did either of the committee who made the report vote for the approbation of his conduct. For the truth of what I say I appeal to the journals of the house of delegates. It is admitted that the house taking into consideration the *general conduct* of the intendant, passed a vote of approbation upon it. The vote is in these words; "That it does not appear to this house that the conduct of the intendant merits their censure or disapprobation; and that *as far as they have considered the general conduct of the intendant* it is their opinion, that great advantages have been derived to this state by a faithful discharge of the duties of his office with integrity, zeal and ability."—I can hardly suppose it possible that the house could have passed a vote of approbation upon the intendant's conduct in the exchange of certificates reported by the committee, if a question had been put on that part of the report. I will here recite it: "Your committee beg leave to report, that the intendant purchased, for the use of the state, certificates liquidated under the act of May session 1781, amounting with interest, to £ 2897 16 0 specie. The certificates were *for provisions furnished*, and *agreeably to act of assembly were discountable in the present or any future assessment*; that *these certificates were as good to the state as so much specie in the treasury*. That the intendant exchanged these certificates with colonel John H. Stone for £.3497 16 3 depreciation certificates, principal and interest.

"Your committee offer to the house an exact state of the matter, as entered on the intendant's books.

"Colonel John H. Stone		Dr.
1785, Nov. 1. To specie certificates	£. 2750	
To interest thereon from 8 Dec. 1784, to 1 Nov. 1785,	147 16 3	
To allowance for exchange,	600	
	3497 16 3	
To balance due	£. 1 14 9	

"Contra.		Cr.
By depreciation certificates per list,	£. 2658 12 1½	
By interest thereon,	837 9 4	
By balance due,	1 14 9	
	3497 16 3	

"The house will readily discover the above entry wants method; and to illustrate the transaction more fully, as to the disposal of the above certificates by the intendant, your committee beg leave to lay before the honourable house the following statement:

Dr. Col. John H. Stone, to the state of Maryland.

To specie certificates,	£. 2750	
To interest from 8th Dec. 1784, to 1st Nov. 1785,	147 16 3	
	2897 16 3	

Contra.		Cr.
By depreciation certificates 2658 12 1¼ at £. 75 to the 100 principal, is	1993 19 1¾	
Balance,	903 17 1¾	
	2897 16 3	

"The above balance of £ 903 17 1¾ disposed of in depreciation certificates, at the current exchange of £ 75 in the 100 principal, would amount to £. 1205 2 10; five years and three months interest thereon £. 375 12 4; amounting in the whole to £. 1584 15 2; out of which deduct £. 600 paid in exchange by colonel Stone, there is a *loss to the state of* £. 984 15 2; from which statement it appears evident to your committee, this remark must follow, that the intendant, in the exchange, did not strictly adhere to that œconomy, so pointedly recommended to him by the act of assembly passed last session, appointing an intendant."

To publish to the world that the house of delegates *approved* this conduct and management of the intendant in *exchanging state certificates* to the manifest loss and injury of the public, would in effect be a libel on the characters of the members, and the severest satire upon their understanding and integrity. If a question had been put on this part of the report, you must have been left friendless, without a single voice to countenance or approve. Your feeble attempt to palliate this conduct cannot be satisfactory to any impartial man.

The losses which this state has sustained by your conduct when intendant of the revenue, are *certain*, not *imaginary*. I wish it could be said that they are only *probable*, and that they depend on future contingencies. It may be truly said, that they are *objects of serious consideration to those who pay taxes*;—but the mischief is done, and the losses are irretrievable. To reconcile us to these losses, we have nothing left but the hope and expectation that our representatives will profit by example and experience, and carefully guard against similar mischiefs in future.

I have now fully answered every charge of misconduct, which you have thought proper to fabricate against the commissioners. To examine separately every peevish sneer and impertinent remark which your arrogance has prompted you to make, would be shewing too great a mark of respect to your petulance, and would tire the patience and insult the understanding of the reader. I have confined myself to facts which cannot be controverted, and made use of arguments which, I trust, will convince my countrymen that they have been attentive to the interest of the state, and have discharged the trust reposed in them, with fidelity and integrity. In the discussion of the several matters in controversy, it must be evident that I have not endeavoured to divert the attention of the public from the real subjects of dispute; but on the contrary have pointedly answered and controverted your objections to their official conduct. The commissioners have never evaded open and impartial inquiry; but when the tongue of slander and misrepresentation had made impressions upon the minds of some men to their prejudice, they have requested inquiries, and have ever been able to give a satisfactory account of their conduct when scrutinized by the critical eye of honest discerning men.

In the investigation of your objections to their conduct I have been sometimes necessarily and unavoidably led to animadvert upon your conduct and character. This has not been done *by way of recrimination*, or to justify the conduct of the commissioners by the *example* of the intendant;—this I despise;—but it has been done to expose your malevolence and feigned pretensions to patriotism; and to prove that you were acting without principle, and were biassed by passion and influenced by prejudice against them without any just cause whatever. And I am not to be deterred by your little censure from making any remarks and observations upon the conduct of a public officer, which appear to me to be pertinent and necessary for the information of the public. My opinions of your conduct and character are the result of the clearest conviction; and I appeal to every man of candour for their justness and propriety. The language which I have used, and which you, who are a *formalist* in politeness, have complained of as *coarse* and *indecent*, has been adapted to the *real dignity* of your character; it therefore cannot be admitted that it has been improperly applied. When you had shewn yourself *above all scruples*, and capable of descending to any meanness to injure my character;—when you asserted that "I had, *for the purpose of making an attack on you*, been selected as the most likely of your enemies to gain credit with the public," it became necessary to inform the public, in plain unequivocal language, that you had asserted an *impudent*, *base* and *infamous* falsehood; and surely it can never be said that a man writes indecently when he writes with truth and freedom. In my own opinion the English language has scarcely any term of reproach which might not be justly and properly applied to a man who appears to be equally regardless of his own character, and anxious to destroy that of others.—Calumny and detraction have formed no part of my publications. Indeed I must have had a peculiar propensity to *malediction* to have wished to slander a man who, from the facts I have disclosed, is proved to be a hypocrite in virtue and a pretender to patriotism; and who, in the opinion of those who best know him, *has no character to lose*.

I have not far to seek for the unworthy motives which have actuated your conduct on the present occasion. In all ages and in all countries there are hypocrites and sycophants who put on the appearance of virtue to gain the esteem of mankind; and who assume the garb of patriotism to impose on the multitude, and recommend themselves to the favour of the public. These artifices have too often succeeded; but I am inclined to think that you will *once more* experience the mortification of disappointment. Men of understanding and discernment will form their opinions from the uniform tenor of your conduct through life, and not from your fulsome panegerics upon yourself. They can never admit, without renouncing their claim to rationality, that an *unsullied character* has been supported, either in the *exchange* of certificates to the loss and injury of the public; or by *your enterprising attacks on the treasury*, in receiving *specie* from a collector of the tax, and *making payments for him in certificates*, when it was your duty to manage and improve the public revenue with the best œconomy, and to the utmost benefit of the public.

Whether you have *sacrificed your time* in the service of the public; or whether you have *sacrificed the public interest* to private emolument, and to accommodate particular persons, are questions upon which every man must decide for himself. Your friends may exaggerate your virtues, and endeavour to inflame the minds of the people against those who question the propriety and rectitude of your conduct, but it will not answer your present purpose. And you may indulge your genius, and continue to ransack the archives of scandal until there shall be a *meliorating revolution* in *your nature*, but you will never *discover* any act of my official conduct which can operate to my prejudice with any man of reason and reflection; and if ever there should be such a revolution in me, that *at your time of life*, I should discard all principle, reconcile myself to hypocrisy and falsehood, and wilfully propagate the blackest calumnies and falsehoods to traduce the character of a young man, without any just or reasonable cause,—I shall then expect to be abhorred, execrated and detested, in the same degree in which you now are by every man of honour and integrity in the community.

G. DUVALL.

PARIS, *October* 5.

THEY write from Beziers, that some workmen employed in digging a well at Antignac, a

village three miles from hence, got to the depth of about six toises, when, observing water to rise, they redoubled their activity, and were presently astonished by a most violent subterraneous expulsion. Having recovered out of their surprize, they again approached the pit, at the bottom of which they perceived one of their comrades, to whom they called, but received no answer. One of his brothers being apprehensive of his safety, descended in a bucket, in order to yield him some assistance; but this man shewed no signs of life, after he had reached the bottom. He was followed by a third, who experienced the same fate. A fourth had the courage to descend, his companions taking due precaution of fastening a rope to him, and following him with the eye, he was gently lowered; they soon perceived his head to droop, and his whole frame to be violently agitated. Being immediately drawn up, he continued without motion two hours. Recourse was had to experiments, which ought to have been first adopted. They let down a cock in the bucket, and on being drawn up, it was found on the point of expiring, with its feathers burnt. A similar experiment was tried on a cat, which was almost dead when drawn up. By the assistance of hooks and other implements the three persons were raised out of the pit, being quite lifeless, and all their skin appeared to be calcined, The letters further say, that the subterraneous noise still coutinues, and that the chymists are endeavouring to discover the cause of this explosion, and of the vapourous gaz, which has proved so fatal in its effects. It is added, that vitrified matter has been taken from the pit, which it is supposed must have been in a state of fusion.

BOSTON, *January* 9.

A letter from Taunton, of the 21st ult. says—"While I am writing I am informed, that Mrs. T——, has made a piece of cloth, for blanketing, out of the hair from the hides which her husband tans.—This is a laudable example of industry and frugality, and deserves imitation.

Jan. 10. The preparatory measures now taking by government, for the support of the regular and due administration of justice, has produced an act of patriotism in the citizens of this metropolis, which, while it emphatically proves their loyalty, must redount greatly to their honour. On the determinations of the executive being known, a plan was set on foot for raising money by voluntary subscription, to be loaned to government for defraying the immediate expences arising in the execution of those determinations; and we were yesterday informed, the amount of the sums already subscribed, greatly exceed the expectations formed by the most sanguine, and were supposed, would in a few days be found adequate to the laudable object in view.

Jan 12. The present session of the general court of New-Hampshire, which began at Portsmouth on the 19th ult. was opened by a message from his excellency the president of the state, in which he says, —"I am happy to inform you, that the military force in this state is in a most promising situation; and through the exertions of the officers, and activity of the soldiers, cannot fail to become, in a short time, truly respectable.—And it can be no less pleasing to have an opportunity of assuring you, that notwithstanding the machinations of a few interested, designing, and unprincipled men, the people are generally determined to support and maintain the constitutional authority of the state against every attempt of seditious insurgents.—I have also the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the individuals in most part of the states, are much engaged in fabricating those articles, which we have hitherto been furnished with from foreign countries, the purchase of which has constantly drained us of cash, and kept us in a state of poverty and dependence."

NEW-YORK, *January* 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Augusta, dated November 23, 1786,

"Our paper medium, which has made so much noise among the people, is now on a footing with gold and silver.—The governor and council have determined to issue no more than will just defray the expences of the war, and to comply with the federal requisition. The sum will not amount to more than 23,000l.

PITTSBURGH, *January* 6.

We are happy to have an opportunity of congratulating our fellow citizens on the arrival in this town, of the great, the mighty, and the warlike Giosoto the First, king of the Seneca nation; defender of Hannah's-town; protector of the widow and orphan, &c. &c.

There was an elegant entertainment (consisting of three gallons of whiskey and twenty pounds of flour) prepared for his majesty and retinue, which they enjoyed with an uncommon relish, as these articles have become exceedingly scarce within his majesty's, Giosoto, dominions.

His majesty amuses himself whilst he remains here, in walking about to view the curiosities of this place, in quaffing good whiskey; and smoaking tobacco and the bark of willow trees, through his curiously ornamented wooden pipe.—As anecdotes of great men can never fail to be interesting to the public, we shall not neglect to add, that his majesty was observed to be particularly fond of viewing the game of billiards.—some biographers pretend to assert that his majesty has been a great gamester in his time, but whether billiards or football was his favourite game, we cannot pretend to assert.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 26.

A correspondent observes, that for some time past, we have heard nothing of an Indian war; perhaps it may be owing to the winter's coming on so severely as to prevent the tawney sons of cruelty from affording any recent evidence of what, they have in contemplation for their next summer's amusement. It is, however, a consolation, that we have on our frontiers a number of spirited gentlemen, who are always ready and determined to oppose their depredations.—Though it is a subject of regret that one of our worthy partisans (Col. Williamson, of Washington county) has not met with the approbation of government, we are informed from authority, that that gentleman's conduct on the Moravian expedition, was by no means exceptionable; and that the unhappy massacre of those devoted people, was wholly owing to the impetuous and ungovernable affections of the troops, whose fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, wives and sweethearts, had been recently murdered by Indians.

Wednesday the 17th inst. being the anniversary of the birth of that venerable printer, philosopher, and statesman, his Excellency Benjamin Franklin, (when he entered the 82d year of his age) a considerable number of the Journeymen Printers of this city, met, as usual, to celebrate the occasion—an elegant entertainment being prepared, the greatest conviviality and good order prevailed, and a number of patriotic toasts were drank.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 8.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, January, 19, 1787.

ON the second reading of the report of Matthew Ridley, RESOLVED, That this house is of opinion that the said Matthew Ridley, in the execution of his commission as agent for this state to negotiate a loan in Europe, and to purchase military stores, has conducted himself with diligence and fidelity.

By the SENATE, January 20, 1787.

ON the second reading of the report from the committee appointed to consider the memorial of Matthew Ridley, Esq; RESOLVED, That this house approve the conduct of Matthew Ridley as agent to solicit a loan of money in Europe, and are of opinion that he executed the commission with which he was intrusted with diligence and fidelity.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL, &c.

The HONEST PLAN for both STATE and CITIZEN to circulate a PAPER MEDIUM on, viz.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds to be emitted and applied as follows:—

Two hundred thousand to be distributed in due proportion to each county in the state, according to its taxation; the same to be vested in tobacco, corn, wheat, flour, bar and pig-iron, for the use of the state, and to be sold, or appropriated as follows:

Two hundred thousand to be applied in discharge of the state's notes now out on interest, viz.

One hundred thousand to be distributed in due proportion to the counties of Harford, Baltimore, Anne-Arundel, Frederick, and Montgomery, which counties are to be chargeable with said £. 100,000, in proportion to their taxes, and the same to be applied under the direction of the courts, in making and repairing public roads and bridges:—The said £. 100,000 to be repaid to the state by said counties, in sales of one tenth each, clear of interest, so that the whole be paid in 10 years.

The state may safely receive paper issued on the above principles, in payment for all taxes, duties, debts, &c. due to the state, of every nature whatever; as she, by this means, forestals one year's taxes—lessens her debt £. 200,000, thereby lightening our taxes £. 12,000 per annum:—The state will then receive interest from her debtors, or will be paid the principal by them; such payment (if paid the principal) will purchase other state or continental notes:—In either case, the state is a clear gainer of £. 24,000 per annum, on the application of said £. 200,000.

Suppose the state's present income from taxes, duties, &c. to be £. 150,000 per annum, and the arrearages of taxes £. 250,000, in all £. 400,000, which will be called in in the following year, in said paper emission, and may be applied in the purchase of state produce, for the use of the state, as above mentioned:—There will then, after the first year, remain only £. 100,000 in circulation.

From the rapid calls for this money, and the justness of the plan of its emission, it will support an equal value with specie, and the state may always lessen or increase its circulation.

As to the plan of issuing money on a loan of years, it is too far to look forward to, especially when we are told by the very advocates for such a loan, that our union and independence is expiring; and more especially, when we reflect that on the plan of such a loan, we are bribing upwards of 6000 men of property (including the principal borrowers and their securities) to rebel, or overturn our laws and constitution; and that, however necessary a paper money may be at present, we may be more happy, ney may be at present, we may be more happy, some years hence, than to need it:—But, above all things, let us consider, that if we are honest, we could pay our debts, and regain a good name.

The most moderate genius may easily comprehend the nature of the above suggested plan, and, likewise, of that alluded to; and must plainly see, that the £. 500,000 issued on the above principles, will circulate with more credit, ease and advantage to the state, and with more confidence throughout all ranks of citizens, than even £. 100,000 would on the loan plan; for, by the above plan, the state may receive said paper in payment for all duties, taxes and debts, &c. and every class of people will be encouraged to industry, and receive his reward, even to the labourer on the highway.

STATEMENT of the preceding PLAN, viz.

£. 500,000 to be emitted.

200,000 to be applied in purchase of state produce, for forestalling taxes.
200,000 to be applied in payment of state debts now on interest.
100,000 to be applied in making and repairing public roads and bridges.

£. 500,000.

COLLECTIONS to be made in 1787, viz.
150,000 Taxes, duties, &c.
250,000 Arrearages of taxes, duties, &c. for several years past.

400,000 Amount of collections.
100,000 *only* remains in circulation.

£. 500,000.

The state pays a debt of £. 200,000—Taxation thereby lessened £. 12,000 per annum, exclusive of charges of collections, &c.—The state has now due from her citizens £. 300,000 in reserve, the annual interest whereof £. 18,000, and her paper collected in hand again, which may be reissued, or not.

Baltimore, December 28, 1786.

SIRS,

The following draught of instructions has been proposed to the voters of Anne-Arundel county, it has already been signed by numbers, and is now submitted to the consideration of the people at large.

—Messieurs GREEN. A. B.

WE, the subscribers, inhabitants of county, are impelled by a sense of duty to ourselves and fellow-citizens, to declare fully our unbiassed sentiments on the principal matters contained in the address of the house of delegates. On a mature examination of the proposed plan of an emission, we do not conceive it calculated to extricate us from our embarrassments, or to produce any considerable good consequences to the government. We believe, indeed, that paper money cannot be made to answer the salutary ends proposed. The diminution of taxes is merely nominal and fallacious; because, whatever revenue is by this scheme derived to the state, must ultimately come from the pockets of the people. As to burthens imposed under the name of taxes, if, on the one hand, a paper money enables the people to bear them with more facility; on the other hand it diminishes the real supplies of government, and enhances the public debt: Admitting even, that these positions are erroneous, experience hath taught us to dread the evils which have flowed from recent emissions. The difficulties under which we labour are magnified. Although serious, they are by no means such as to authorise expedients pregnant with certain mischiefs, and affording, at best, deceitful palliatives. From our present difficulties we may be delivered by a little œconomy and industry on our part, and the prudent management of the legislature in restoring public and private credit. The confidence of the people is government's best resource. A confidence between individuals would strengthen each others hands, and again put into circulation that medium which society has been deprived of by improvident laws.

There are cases, indeed, which call upon the legislature for immediate redress. We cannot, without the deepest concern, behold property wrested from our neighbours, and sold at less than half the value. The bill *for the relief of debtors* changes the nature of past contracts, and suggests a mode ruinous to creditors, repugnant to justice and good faith, disreputable to government, and fatal to our commercial interests. Instead of that bill, we would suggest a law obliging debtor and creditor to enter into a reasonable composition, proposed by either party, placing the one on a certainty of receiving his due at stipulated periods, and securing the other against suits before the expiration of the term.

To our immediate representatives we suggest this hint, and we entreat them to abandon that system which indirectly the people are advised to force upon the senate. On this head we declare, that we venerate a constitution under which we enjoy equal rights, and the greatest degree of liberty consistent with government. In the unhappy disagreement between the two branches of the legislature, the senate has our approbation; but, at the same time, we applaud the zeal and good intentions of the house of delicates.

We lastly declare our opinion, that until some fatal period shall arrive, when the ends of government shall be perverted, and liberty manifestly endangered, the people cannot constitutionally inter-

fere with the deliberations of the ſenate. Whenever exigencies ſhall require the people to make their own will the law, there will be no longer the conſtitutional legiſlature conſiſting of two diſtinct branches. Even the will of the people may not in truth be regarded, but under that pretext the ambition of a few individuals will be gratified. The whole fabrick of the conſtitution will be diſſolved, and we ſhall plunge into a ſtate of anarchy and confuſion, from which we ſhall be fortunate indeed, if a frame of government ſhall ariſe ſuperior to the preſent.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch of the ſubſcribers for ſhares in the company, as are delinquents in making the payments heretofore called for by the board, that unleſs the payment firſt called for of five per cent. and the ſecond of two and an half per cent. on each ſhare, are made to the treaſurer by the firſt of March next; the third of ten per cent. by the firſt of April next, and the fourth of ten per cent. by the firſt of May next, they will proceed to make immediate ſale of the ſhares agreeable to law. And for the information of ſuch perſons as have not made themſelves acquainted with the directions of the law in this caſe, the board think proper to inform them that "if ſuch ſale does not produce the full ſum ordered and directed to be advanced, with the incidental charges, the ſaid preſident and directors, or a majority of them, in the name of the company may ſue for and recover the balance by action of debt, or on the caſe; and the ſaid purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall be ſubject to the ſame rules and regulations as if the ſaid ſale had been made by the original proprietor." And it is expected that thoſe who have it in their power will make their payments as early as poſſible, that the board may be enabled to proceed in the work with more vigour.

1 By order of the board,
JOHN POTTS, jun. ſecretary.
January 3, 1787.

Annapolis, January 6, 1787.

THIS is to inform my good cuſtomers and the public in general, that I have opened a private houſe on the moſt reaſonable terms; the ſubſcriber will be obliged to all thoſe who will favour him with their company. 1
JOSEPH BREWER.

N. B. The ſubſcriber is determined ſo ſettle his books; ſuits will be commenced againſt March court for the ſame. Benj. Welch, Comm. B.

Bladenſburg, February, 1787.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of a bond given by me to a certain Peter Young, as I am determined not to pay the ſame. Test. Emman
WILLIAM YOUNG.

Howard's-Hill, January 1, 1787.

THE partnerſhip of RIDLEY and PRINGLE having expired, all perſons indebted to them are requeſted to make immediate ſettlement of their accounts.—The ardent deſire they have, and the urgent neceſſity there is for winding up all their old affairs, compel them to call on every one without diſtinction. A longer indulgence than that already given, muſt not be expected; and therefore all thoſe who neglect this notice, may depend on actions being brought againſt them to the enſuing courts.

They have on hand, a large quantity of dry goods, which they will ſell for caſh, tobacco, flour, depreciation or other ſtate ſecurities, or at a ſhort credit. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, may find their advantage by an early application for the above goods.

3X M. RIDLEY,
M. PRINGLE.

January 6, 1787.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on my bond to Edward Northcraft, for three hundred pounds current money, payable the laſt day of Auguſt, 1786, on account of his having repeatedly refuſed to give my bond credit for money and tobacco paid in diſcharge thereof, near the amount of the aforeſaid bond. 3X
WILLIAM WATERS.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

BRILLIANT,

IS now in fine order, and for ſale, his pedigree the beſt, his merits on the turf with that of his ſtock (as far as they have been tried) equal to any horſes in the ſtate of Maryland.

If Brilliant is not ſold by the 15th of February next, he will cover mares the enſuing ſeaſon in Queen-Anne's county, at three guineas the mare, where there will be good paſturage at the uſual price; thoſe gentlemen who favour Brilliant with their mares from the weſtern ſhore ſhall not be chargeable with the expence of croſſing and recroſſing the bay, and may be aſſured that every care and attention to and from the other ſhore ſhall be paid to thoſe addreſſed to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis. Apply for terms of ſale to Robert Wright, Eſq; of Cheſter-town, Kent county, or the ſubſcriber.

4 JAMES RINGGOLD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that H. Addiſon, of the county of Prince-George, clerk, and his ſon, propoſe to petition the honourable general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, touching certain confiſcated property of the ſaid Addiſon. 2

Alexandria, January 1, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber will take an APPRENTICE to PHYSIC and SURGERY,
3X JAMES CRAIK, ſen.

February 1, 1787.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed, out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Mrs. Catharine Elliott, near Queen-Anne, on Saturday the 24th inſtant, for good ſound merchantable tobacco, inſpected in the year 1786, at Queen-Anne, Taylor's Landing, Pig-point, or Upper Marlborough warehouſes,

SUNDRY valuable country born negroes, amongſt whom are valuable tradeſmen, two houſe carpenters, one 36 and the other 34 years of age; two lads about 20 years old, one a ſhoe-maker, the other has been brought up as a waiter in a gentleman's family; two boys, one about 12 and the other 8 years of age, and a woman 30 years of age, the property of John Addiſon and wife, and Tobias Belt, adminiſtrators of Thomas Watkins, for the uſe of Joſeph Howard, jun. The notes to be paid on the day of ſale for the tobacco delivered at the above warehouſes, to

2 DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Anne-Arundel county, January 26, 1787.

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling houſe, on Saturday the 17th of March next,

SUNDRY valuable negroes and ſtock, amongſt the ſtock is a very fine breeding mare, now with foal by Sweeper, and two colts got by high bred horſes out of the above mare. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

2 HENRY MAY.

ON the ſecond Tueſday of the preſent month, there will be a meeting of the viſitors of St. John's College, at which every member is requeſted to attend, as matters of importance will be propoſed to their conſideration. 2X

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

January 16, 1787.

WENT adrift from my landing the 4th of December laſt, a flat bottomed clinch work BOAT, about 25 feet in length, and five or ſix in breadth, only a few months old, and had received a coat of tar about ſix weeks before I loſt her; ſhe has a remarkable wide ſtern for the convenience of laying a ſein out, and her head is very ſingular, the planks overjetting and hiding the ſtem, and their ends ſecured by a ſlab of iron a few inches wide, which extends from the top to bottom, and is put on clumſily; ſhe riſes very much at the head and ſtern, can be rowed with ſix, and is uncommonly light for her ſize; her timbers are chiefly of mulberry, and her plank of oak. Whoever will inform me by letter, to be left in the poſt office, at Annapolis, where I may get her again, ſhall receive a guinea for his trouble, and if the boat is delivered at my landing upon Kent Iſland, about four miles above Kent-point, which may be conveniently done by any veſſel paſſing up or down the bay, the perſon or perſons delivering her ſhall receive the above reward, and any other reaſonable charges, from

2 PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Henry Brookes, living in Montgomery county, a black HORSE, about thirteen hands and an half high, nine or ten years old, branded on the near buttock imperfectly, but ſuppoſed to be with the letters R W, paces, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2

November 15, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to paſs a law to enable her to ſell and diſpoſe of a tract of land in Worceſter county, known by the name of Philip's Adventure.

5 HANNAH BISHOP.

Frederick county, Maryland.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT three thouſand acres of land, ſituated on Little and Middle Bennett's-Creek, on the road from Frederick-town to George-town, ten miles from the former, and thirty from the latter; the land will be laid off in lots of unequal quantities; thoſe inclining to purchaſe, may be acquainted with the terms (which will be eaſy) on applying to Mr. Phil. Griffith, living near the place, Mr. James Ringgold, Annapolis, or Mr. John Bordley, Kent county, Maryland; the land is all well watered, has a large quantity of bottom finely adapted to meadow, and well calculated for farming and planting.

Property in or near Annapolis or Cheſter-town, will be taken in exchange. 4X

Annapolis January 16, 1787.

THE ſubſcribers moſt earneſtly requeſt their cuſtomers who are in arrears with them, to pay off their ſeveral accounts as ſoon as poſſible; without this is done, their friends will eaſily ſee they cannot carry on the buſineſs with that advantage to their cuſtomers and themſelves, which a ready money or ſhort credit trade is capable of; moſt of the articles they deal in are ready money articles, and the reſt they cannot procure but upon very ſhort credit; they therefore hope their friends will take the matter into conſideration, and diſcharge their balances. They have very urgent demands upon them which muſt be diſcharged, on or before the firſt day of March next, and thoſe of their cuſtomers who are in arrears, and do not aſſiſt them before that time, it is hoped will not conſider it unreaſonable to expect a payment in full at that period, which will greatly oblige their obedient ſervants,

3 MAYBURY and SMITH.

Annapolis, Auguſt 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publiſh an advertiſement forewarning all perſons indebted for dealings at either of his ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has aſſigned for the reaſon of ſuch publication, that the ſaid Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually choſen to adjuſt their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjuſt as his allegation in this reſpect is without foundation. The ſuppoſed breach of the arbitration ariſes in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the ſuit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very conſiderable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection muſt convince him that his conduct in diſpoſing of a conſiderable part of his eſtate, ſubſequent to the award, rendered this ſtep abſolutely neceſſary, and that Yates and Petty are fully juſtified in purſuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all perſons may be fully ſatisfied by applying at the ſtore of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the ſubſcriber finds himſelf under the neceſſity of entering into a public altercation reſpecting his private affairs, but ſhould Mr. Rutland perſiſt in his unjuſtifiable accuſations, a full account of his tranſactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greateſt reaſon to complain of ill treatment.

The ſubſcriber takes this opportunity of requeſting all perſons indebted for dealings at the ſtores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their reſpective accounts, or he ſhall be under the neceſſity of making uſe of compulſory meaſures to recover the ſame, which will be very diſagreeable to their

10 Moſt obedient humble ſervant,
JOHN PETTY.

Annapolis, December 20, 1786.

WHEREAS wicked ſtories have been circulated about, tending to prejudice my character, in order to ſtop the mouth of the wicked one, and thoſe that are apt to believe every report they hear, I do hereby requeſt all perſons having any juſt claims againſt me to make them known, on or before the firſt day of June next, and likewiſe I do moſt earneſtly requeſt all perſons indebted, for dealings in my goldſmith-ſhop and ſtore, or otherwiſe, to make immediate payment, as I feel a determinate reſolution to have all my temporal matters ſettled as quick as the nature of them will admit of. 3X
JOHN CHALMERS.

St. Mary's county, December 22, 1786.

CAME into the paſture of Robert Wimſatt, laſt ſpring, a brindle COW, with an under and over bit out of the right ear, and a crop off the left. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

Upper-Marlborough, October 29, 1786.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 16th of September, a likely gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, the end of his tail is white, which he carries very well, he was ſhod before a few days before he was miſſing. Any perſon that will bring him to me ſhall receive a reward of three guineas.

8 JOHN HALKERSTON.

Annapolis, January 9, 1787.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Schooner CHARLOTTE, from ST. CROIX,

A QUANTITY of old rum, ſpirit, beſt gin in caſes, Muſcovado ſugar, to be diſpoſed of by wholeſale or retail, on reaſonable terms, for caſh, by

3X JAMES WILLIAMS.

January 3, 1787.

THE ſubſcribers do hereby forewarn all perſons whatever, without diſcrimination, from hunting with dog or gun on either of the farms called Greenbury's-point, or Beamon's fort, now in their poſſeſſion.

3X WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
ZACHARIAH DUVALL.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, ſituated on the Head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the eſtate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a moſt eligible ſituation, being twelve about miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and ſeven from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, alſo well timbered and watered, a very good mill ſtream runs through it; there is ſome meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouſe, ſtables, tobacco houſe, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will ſhew the premiſes above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Meſſieurs William Patterſon and brothers, Baltimore, or of tf

24 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

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